

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 50

APRIL 2, 1936

No. 5

Card Settings Kept Accurate With *the* Modern Lubricant



Card bearings lubricated with NON-FLUID OIL are protected from wear by constant and dependable lubrication, since NON-FLUID OIL does not drip and leak like liquid oil.

Freedom from wear in bearings assures close and accurate adjustment of doffer and top flats, so essential to the production of uniform sliver.

Money is saved on oil and application cost also. In comb-boxes, for example, NON-FLUID OIL outlasts liquid oil from 6 to 8 times.

Send for free testing samples and bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery"

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

292 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Works: NEWARK, N. J.

WAREHOUSES:

Southern District Manager: L. W. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

Providence, R. I.

Detroit, Mich.

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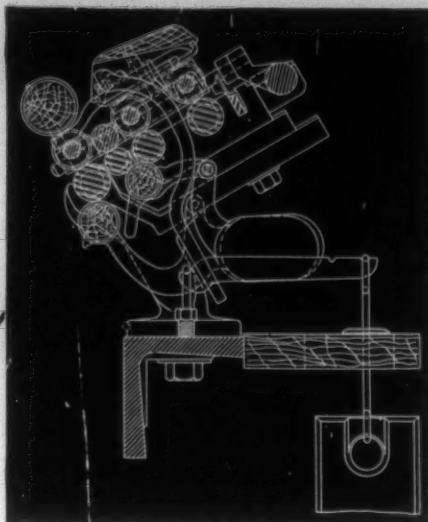
Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo.

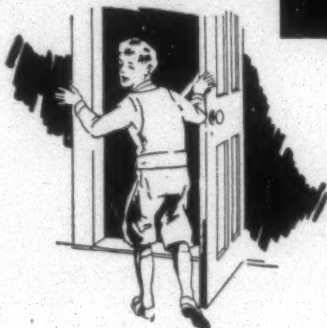
Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

What Price



Long Draft?



Perhaps you've heard of the boy who wanted to eliminate school, so he played hooky and hid in the closet at home all day long. By the end of the day he decided he'd paid too big a price for "elimination."

Spinners of cotton yarns are interested in long draft spinning because they want to eliminate operations, time and labor. However, in selecting long draft equipment, they should make sure that, in eliminating, they do not sacrifice the simplicity, cleanliness and low upkeep that are characteristic of regular type spinning frames. They don't want to keep on paying for elimination indefinitely in the form of increased upkeep.

H & B Four Roller Long Draft Spinning offers elimination of operations, time and labor **WITHOUT PENALTIES**, because, as regards simplicity, it more nearly approaches

regular spinning than any other type of long draft equipment.

At the same time it is highly efficient in performing its task. It gives free play to the fibres, so that the longer fibres naturally work toward the core of the yarn, where they make for greater strength, while the shorter fibres work outward. Roller No. 2 performs the same function as do belts in other systems,—it prevents sagging and controls the shorter fibres. At the same time fly (and other waste) has an opportunity to fall clear. It does not bunch up and is not carried into the yarn.

The ultimate result is a strength, evenness and smoothness of product not ordinarily associated with long draft spinning.

Specify H & B Four Roller Long Draft and thus maintain quality and obtain lower costs **WITHOUT PENALTIES**.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY
Cotton Preparatory and Spinning Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

BOSTON OFFICE, 161 Devonshire St.; ATLANTA OFFICE, 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.; CHARLOTTE OFFICE, 1201-3 Johnston Bldg.

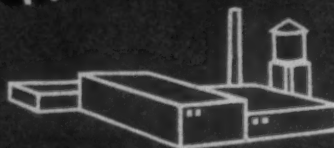


FOUR ROLLER LONG DRAFT SYSTEM

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.

EVERLASTIC HAS

"been through the mill's"



Everlastic textile roll cots may be new to you, but they are NOT new to many prominent mills, where they have been tested on a manufacturing scale for 3 years.

For instance, in one of the best 50,000 spindle yarn mills in the country, spinning as many as 97 different styles of yarn, ranging from 3's made from harsh, short-stapled Indian cotton to 120's made from fine, silky, long-stapled stock from the Sudan district, *frames equipped with Everlastic have been changed without any delay whatsoever from 3's yarn to 110's.*

Everlastic was 10 years in the making. E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., furnish the raw material (Duprene). U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., and Manhattan Raybestos Co. make the finished product. Their laboratory control methods assure uniformity and dependability. Many of the best spinning mills in the country have already PROVED this uniformity and dependability on a manufacturing scale, under a variety of conditions.

Everlastic is already a PERFECTED product (not an experiment).

Write for circular TB, giving the COMPLETE story of Everlastic performance.

Mills that have grinding equipment may order Everlastic cots direct from our Boston office or from agents. Mills without grinding equipment may order from one of the agents listed herewith.

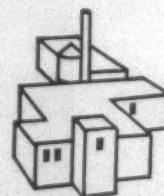
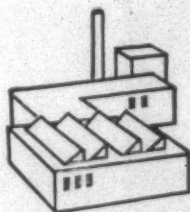
ROGER W. CUTLER

141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Telephone: Lib. 6700

AGENTS SELLING ONLY TO MILLS WITH GRINDING EQUIPMENT:—J. Bradford Hodges, 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. (in Georgia only); Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C. (Ala., Va., W. Va., Tenn., N. C., and S. C.); Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex. (La., Tex., Miss., Okla., and Ark.).

AGENTS SELLING TO MILLS WITHOUT GRINDING EQUIPMENT:—O. B. Wetherell & Son Co., Fall River, Mass.; William R. West, New Bedford, Mass.; Howland-Bridge Co., Inc., Chester, Pa.; Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roll Covering Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.



Everlastic

TEXTILE ROLL COTS
QUALITY • EXTREME DURABILITY • RESILIENCY

ADVANTAGES

1. Oil proof.
2. Unaffected by changes in temperature.
3. Four times the life of cork cots.
4. Six to sixteen times the life of leather covering.
5. Superior drawing surface produces stronger and more even yarn.
6. Non-oxidizing.
7. Very resilient. Will not flake or flatten.
8. Resiliency can be regulated, permitting less top weight. This means a better yarn, longer life of roll covers and savings in oil and power.
9. Can be rebuffed repeatedly without loss in drawing quality or cushion.
10. Total direct savings of 50 to 75 percent over cork or leather usually possible.

Self-Sufficiency Has Tripped Many a Good Man

The Mill
That Persists
in Thinking
Obsolete Looms
Are
Good Enough



Carries a Handicap That May Trip That Mill at a Time
When It Hurts Most

When is a Loom Obsolete?

Whether New or Old in Years or Use

A Loom Becomes Obsolete When a Better Loom is Built

Our X Family Looms are Better Looms

They are Better Mechanically

They Weave Better Cloth

They Produce More Cloth—20% More

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 50—No. 5

APRIL 2, 1936

To Buy Cotton Fabrics for Road Construction

DEFINITE plans for the purchasing of ten million square yards of cotton fabrics and 80,000 cotton mats for road construction have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington. It is hoped that the initial experiments made in the use of cotton for this purpose will result in the permanent use of cotton membranes in bituminous road-building. Details regarding the purchases were announced in a booklet just issued by the Farm Bureau.

The booklet states that mills that wish to submit bids for the fabric business should notify the market section of AAA so that the proper notification can be sent all interested manufacturers.

"Contracts for purchase will be made from time to time as sufficient requests are received and approved to assure the price advantage of large sized orders," the announcement stated.

The announcement gives the following additional details:

Bids will be accepted on the basis of the lowest total cost to the Government, including shipping charges to point of delivery. Bids may be asked for on a delivered basis to specified points as well as on an f. o. b. shipping point basis. Information on this will be given in each specific request for bids.

To insure fair and accurate consideration of bids, manufacturers will be asked to state their unit price on all or such part of each total procurement as they may wish to bid on, and in addition they will be asked to state their unit price on smaller quantities. In this way contracts can be let at the lowest total cost, including shipping costs from point of production to point of delivery, for each shipment of materials. So far as feasible, purchases and shipments will be made in carload lots, or in units thereof, to insure minimum shipping costs. Specifications for bids on mats follow:

Material and workmanship—A cotton covering 40 inches wide, weighing not less than 7 ounces per linear yard and known in the trade as "osnaburg" of the regular commercial standard with not less than 32 threads in warp and 28 threads in filling, having a minimum average breaking strength (grab method) of 60 pounds in the warp and 60 pounds in the filling, shall be used in the manufacture of the mats.

The raw material used in the manufacture of this cot-

ton cloth shall be raw cotton, cotton comber waste, cotton card strip waste, or combinations thereof. The tensile strength and other physical characteristics of the cloth shall be equal to those ordinarily specified in purchasing such material for industrial purposes. The filling material for the mats shall be a cotton "bat" or "bats" made of raw cotton, cotton comber waste, cotton card strip waste, or combinations thereof, and shall weigh not less than 12 ounces per square yard.

The grade of cotton used for this purpose shall be not lower than good ordinary and the foreign matter in the comber waste and card strips shall be in excess of that ordinarily found in raw cotton of this grade. The thread used for sewing ends and flaps transversely and for the longitudinal stitching of the mat shall be approximately equivalent in size and strength to three cord No. 30 cotton thread. The cotton thread for tufting shall not be less than four cord No. 12s.

It was made clear in the announcement that requests for the cotton fabric and mats will come direct from the various State highway commissions and that the yardage purchased will depend entirely upon the needs of the individual States.

In connection with the use of the cotton binder fabric, J. S. Williamson, State highway engineer for South Carolina, states that the experience of his department has been purely experimental, but the experiments had shown that the fabric kept road tops from "cracking and unraveling."

He credited Dr. Charles H. Moorefield, his predecessor, who is now with the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, with hitting upon the idea.

Cotton cloth was laid at Moorefield's orders between layers of asphalt on a 150-foot stretch of highway near Columbia in 1926 in the first experiment of its kind.

Similar experiments followed in other parts of the State, subject to varying climatic conditions. Approximately four miles of fabric-reinforced highways have been built, divided into stretches of 150 feet to more than one-half mile.

W. K. Beckman, highway maintenance engineer, reported that the sections laid on cotton fabric "showed up better than adjacent stretches" in recent comparisons of the effect of traffic on roads. Williamson said the fabric

(Continued on Page 8)

Style Trends in Cotton Fabrics

VOILE IS NEWS

The big news in the world of cotton at the moment is voile—voile in every conceivable pattern and coloring, or combination of coloring, in fine chiffon or coarser textures. The outstanding trend is toward large, all-over florals, and solid color backgrounds. One voile has novelty cords running through it, irregularly spaced, in field flower design. Another has a lino check, one inch wide, with a plain lino through the warp and a novelty curved lino through the filling. Flowers are printed on a background of contrasting color. Some dark background voiles of the coarser type have huge scroll designs in white.

FIELD FLOWER DESIGNS

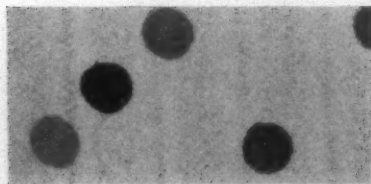
Field flowers, used so much in silks last year, have invaded the cotton field, and they are seen in the most unusual color combinations—the more unusual the better—brown, powder blue, ocre and beige; gray, black, red and soft blue, with touches of yellow, using large poppies. Powder blue with coral pink and mulberry, with dashes of black, with large daisies as the motif. And the design in each case covers almost all the background.

BLISTERED RAYON

A leading New York house has a new rayon fabric which is crease-resisting and drapes beautifully. It has



Swatch 1



Swatch 2

a blistered self stripe in two widths, and is printed in fruit, floral or geometric designs on a white ground. Swatch No. 1 shows a floral following the Chinese influence, in powder blue, aquamarine, green and a pale cerise, outlined in black. No. 2 is a polka dot in red and three shades of blue, also on a white ground.

NOVEL DESIGNS

There has been a demand recently for novel designs—mushrooms, for instance, on a fine organdy in a small, widely spaced pattern, on white or solid color background. The design will be perhaps half an inch wide, spaced two

inches apart. These fabrics are intended especially for children's dresses.

SHEETINGS

The exclusive designers have adopted fine quality sheetings as *the* sport fashion for the coming summer, and what the exclusive house does today the less expensive house does tomorrow. In fact, reasonably priced dresses are already appearing, made of this tough fabric. Some manufacturers have rubberized sheeting for yachting and beach wear. It is dyed in strong colors—blue the shade of workmen's jeans, rust or brick, and also in natural.

NOVELTY PIQUE

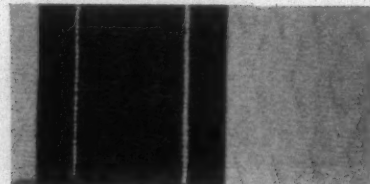
Piques in the last few years have been changing their appearance so much that sometimes it is difficult to recognize them. A particularly good one has a small diamond pattern woven into the material; and comes in many variations, from plain white to the most intricate geometrics. Swatch No. 3 shows it in a conventional floral in navy blue and bright red on white. Swatch No. 4 is the same coloring in bold stripes. Another of these bed-spread designs comes in dark backgrounds with white floral pattern.

FROM HERE AND THERE

Purple is very popular in the newest cottons . . . Quite large velvety polka dots in white on colored back-



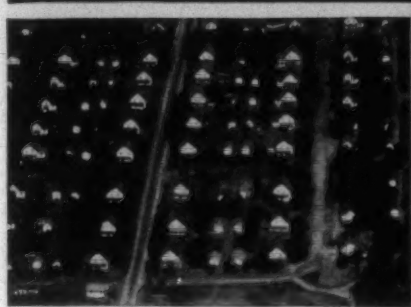
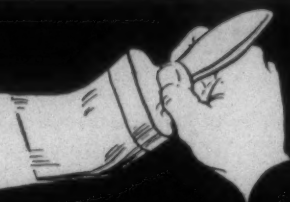
Swatch 3



Swatch 4

grounds . . . Aquamarine is still in great demand . . . A muslin has a tit-tat-toe design in white squares on a colored ground . . . Powder blue is very important in the color cycle . . . Heavy corded fabrics, with a club yarn running through them, will be used for suits, for spring, summer and early winter cruising . . . Mesh which looks exactly like a mercerized knitted material has a coin effect in contrasting stitch . . . Laces are good in grey, white and black . . . Shadow effect organdies are much liked . . . Deep pink with soft blue, purple and white, with touches of gray and yellow . . . Powder blue and dubonnet . . . Gray with white, scarlet and black.

In Mill Village Maintenance



ENTIRE MILL village of Lindale (Ga.) Division of Pepperel Mfg. Co. is painted with Outside Barreled Sunlight. Plant interiors also painted with Interior Barreled Sunlight.



INDIAN HEAD MILLS of Alabama paint all mill village cottages with Outside Barreled Sunlight. Interiors of their plant also painted with Interior Barreled Sunlight.



MERRIMACK MFG. CO., at Huntsville, Ala., paint all mill village homes with Outside Barreled Sunlight and their plant interiors with Interior Barreled Sunlight.

REPAINT LESS... AT LESS EXPENSE

SAVINGS begin the first time you paint your mill village home exteriors with Outside Barreled Sunlight. For, in spite of its slightly higher price per gallon, you'll need *less paint per job* . . . Outside Barreled Sunlight is noted for its tremendous spreading and covering powers. This also means *less labor* . . . a big saving when you consider that the cost of labor is 3 to 4 times greater than that of paint.

Repaintings with Outside Barreled Sunlight are fewer and further between . . . less expensive when they come. This unusually durable exterior paint wears slowly, smoothly, evenly . . . leaves surfaces in a shape that requires far less time and labor for scraping, sandpapering.

Whitest of all outside whites in its pure white form, Outside Barreled Sunlight also has a distinction of its own in *color*.

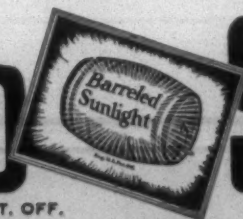
Write for complete details. Address U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 5-D Dudley Street, Providence, R. I. Branches or distributors in all principal cities. (For Pacific Coast, W. P. Fuller & Co.).

New . . . OUTSIDE BARRELED SUNLIGHT UNDERCOAT

It's as important as the finishing coat—the *undercoat* of any exterior painting job!

Outside Barreled Sunlight Undercoat does a real job of *priming* . . . It *penetrates and bonds*, providing a film that readily takes and holds the Outside Barreled Sunlight Finishing Coat. Highly pigmented, Outside Barreled Sunlight Undercoat produces a harder *drying film* than the more elastic finishing coat. This is vital to longer wear. It brushes easily, covers better, and dries nearly "flat" with just the right "tooth" to allow quick, easy application of finishing coat.

Outside BARRELED SUNLIGHT



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

To Buy Cotton Fabrics for Road Construction

(Continued from Page 5)

itself was "perfectly preserved."

The experiment has attracted wide interest in other States and South American and European countries, the engineers said. Beckham commented that chunks of the 1926 road had been dug up as samples for visiting delegations.

Because of the limited extent of operations and comparatively recent construction of most South Carolina highways, determination of maintenance costs of cotton-reinforced roads has been difficult.

Beckham said the fabric treatment required from six to eight bales of cotton a mile, and Williams placed the increased cost of construction by the use of the fabric at "\$800 to \$1,000 a mile."

"If it eventually will save resurfacing, it is worth it," both agreed, "but time alone will tell."

Bituminous highways have to be resurfaced or retreated on an average of once every three to five years at an estimated cost of approximately \$1,100 or more per treatment.

Williamson said the State Department contemplated applying for a Federal allotment sufficient for approximately 50 miles of road under the Department of Agriculture experiment. North Carolina, New Jersey, and other States were expected to participate.

"With the use of the fabric on a larger scale and in different parts of the State and country where it will be subjected to different weather conditions," he concluded, "the feasibility of its general use can be determined."

A regulation of the Federal Bureau of Roads would require States joining the experiment to report the costs of fabric installation and road maintenance over a five-year period.

New Machine for Designs on Fabrics

A great deal of attention has been attracted to a recently announced development that utilizes an electro-magnet apparatus attached either to a loom or a flat knitting machine to handle work that has been done heretofore exclusively on the jacquard looms.

The machine is now being shown by the Lefler Syndicate, of 35 West 32nd street, New York, and has already been inspected by a large number of manufacturers.

The machine comes originally from Europe, where it has been in operation on a number of knitting machines. Lehman Bros., the bankers, have secured the American rights for it in this country. Included in the syndicate promoting it are besides Robert Lehman, of Lehman Bros., several well-known men in the knitting industry like Milton Erlanger, of the BVD, Inc., and A. L. Flesh, of the Atlas Underwear Company, and George Fisher. The understanding is that the machine will be exhibited at the Knitting Arts Exposition to be held next month in Philadelphia.

The apparatus consists of a grill placed facing the needles of the knitting machine or the wires of the loom. Within the grill are levers movable on their axles. Over this grill glides an electro magnet. This is connected with

a transmitter which glides over a metal foil on which the design is drawn with insulating paint, thus making parts of the metal foil insulated and parts conducting. The movement of the electro magnet and the transmitter is synchronized with the movement of the loom or flat knitting machine.

The patented Lefler process works as follows: An electric current is sent through the metal foil and the transmitter, the latter relaying the electric current, interrupted according to the design on the foil, to the electro magnet. The interruptions of the current act on the hammer of the electro magnet, which, in turn acts on the levers placed within the grill, moving only the wanted levers and putting these in position according to the design on the metal foil. The so selected levers push into position the needles or wires needed to make the design.

Neild Sees Trade Good Without Tax

Boston.—Frank I. Neild, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, returned here from Washington and commented on the rejection of the processing tax by the House Ways and Means Committee in part as follows:

"The 'soak the poor' idea of taxing food and clothing materials has been thrown into discard. Removal of this threat to industrial stability and employment should be a source of satisfaction to every cotton textile community in the country.

"When the original processing tax was invalidated by the United States Supreme Court a burden was removed from the back of the cotton textile industry. The ghost of this tax was dragged forth by the Department of Agriculture, a clear cut example of unreasonable and unreasoning brain trust antagonism to industry.

"The industrial losses that followed in the wake of the original processing tax are being reflected at this minute in textile unemployment. Abandonment of official antagonism to industrial management will mean more jobs. Jobs pay wages, demagogic actions or words do not."

Morganton Mill Assets \$760,778

Morganton, N. C.—Reports of a successful year's operations were heard by stockholders at the annual meeting of the Morganton Full Fashioned Hosiery Company.

Dr. E. W. Phifer, president, presided at the session. The following directors were elected: E. W. Phifer, Francis Garrou, R. O. Huffman, H. L. Millner, C. E. Kistler, A. Leslie Harwood, Jr., Dr. J. B. Riddle, R. G. Presnell, Alfred Hoffman, W. C. Ervin, P. V. Watlington, H. L. Wilson, J. F. McGimsey, A. C. Chaffee and H. L. Riddle.

The annual report was presented by P. V. Watlington, assistant secretary, together with balance sheet showing assets of \$760,778 as of December 31, 1935. Chief items among the assets were cash \$101,704, inventories of \$152,700; and plant and equipment, after depreciation, \$476,262.

Purchase of the A. G. Bowers property on Lenoir street, adjoining the company plant, for \$3,500 was made known, as well as authorization of a contract with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for group insurance for employees.

If Increasing Your Profits Bores You...so will this page!

15% TO 25% VARIATION IN SPEED

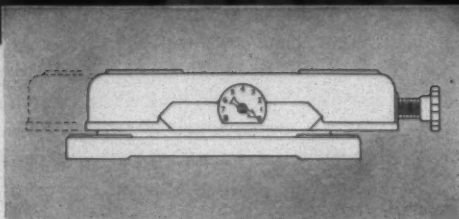


THE new Vari-Pitch Sheave, for Texrope V-Belt Drives, gets the highest efficiency out of your machines and in so doing puts every possible penny of profit into your pocket.

Here is how it is done: by a simple adjustment, which takes but a few moments, the diameter of the Vari-Pitch Sheave can be altered to an extent which will give you a variation in speed of from 15 to 25% per sheave; if both sheaves are of this type the range of variation will be from 30 to 50%.

This permits you to experiment with the minutest fractional increases or decreases of diameter, through the entire range of possible speed variation, to ascertain at just what speed your machinery shows the highest possible efficiency; also you can use the same machines for making different products, some of which may require higher, some lower speed—and do all this without the cost and delay of dismantling the old and buying and installing the new, but merely by a simple adjustment.

Vari-Pitch Texrope Sheaves are made for stationary and motion control.

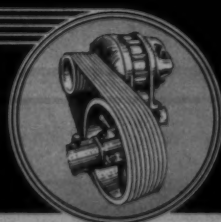


Straitline Automatic Ball Bearing Motor Base developed for the motion control Vari-Pitch Sheave. You simply turn the hand wheel to alter the diameter of the sheave and simultaneously the base moves forward or backward to maintain proper belt tension.

Write for Vari-Pitch Bulletin No. 1261

Belts by Goodrich

TEXROPE DIVISION
ALLIS-CHALMERS



M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N

Finishing Denims and Chambrays

By Herbert Booth

THERE appears to be two very different and distinct finishes in demand from the cutting trades for denims and chambrays. One finish is a very soft full hand free from any stiffness, and the other, more especially in denims, for a very firm hard piece of goods of bright color and full weight.

In finishing denim with a soft full hand, the goods coming from the loom are taken to the finishing range where a finish has been prepared consisting of sulphonated or soluble olive oil or sulphonated olive mineral oil in a 1 to 1½ per cent solution with warm water. The goods are passed under the immersion roll of the angle, through the squeeze roll under light pressure, then over the dry cans and through the enter where a tenter is used. In some mills these goods are then put through a three bowl calender run hot with the back of the goods to the steel roll, and lightly calendered. To increase the mellowness of the goods a button breaker or similar breaker is used. This method produces a denim of good soft hand but one free of any feeling of raginess and the use of the oils produces a particularly bright piece of goods. Denim mills which have no calender run the goods the same as above but after drying over the dry cans or in the tenter, the goods are taken to a winder and wound with a button or blade breaker placed just in front of the winder. As the goods are wound on the roll, steam or water in a mistlike spray is sprayed on the goods as they are wound. The goods are then allowed to cool and condition and are then folded in the usual manner.

To finish denims with a very firm finish and full weight, the goods are taken from the loom to the finishing range where a finish has been prepared consisting of glucose or glucose and white dextrine, corn or potato, or white dextrine alone, together with sulphonated or soluble olive oil or soluble olive mineral oil on high grade goods, or soluble mineral oil on low grade goods. A formula frequently used on these goods consists, to the 250 gal. kettle, 200 lbs. glucose, 25 lbs. soluble oil and at times 15 to 20 lbs. sizing starch, the latter addition being used where a very stiff feel is desired. The glucose and starch are added to the cold water and boiled about 15 minutes, the soluble oil then is added with the steam shut off. The goods are run under the immersion room, through the squeeze rolls, over the dry cans and then tented where the mill has a tenter. Where the mill has no tenter the width of the goods is controlled by the tension on the goods between the squeeze rolls and the dry cans. When dry, the goods are not calendered but are taken directly to the winder where they are found with a light steam or water spray and allowed to condition before being folded. This finish produces a very thick firm hand that does not change its character with age or weather conditions.

Where the same weight gains are desirable but a mellow hand is required the goods are run the same as for the stiff finish but after being dried they are taken to the calender and calendered hot with the back of the goods

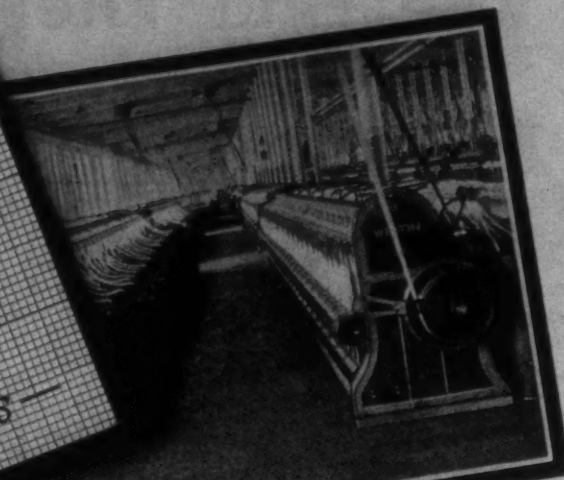
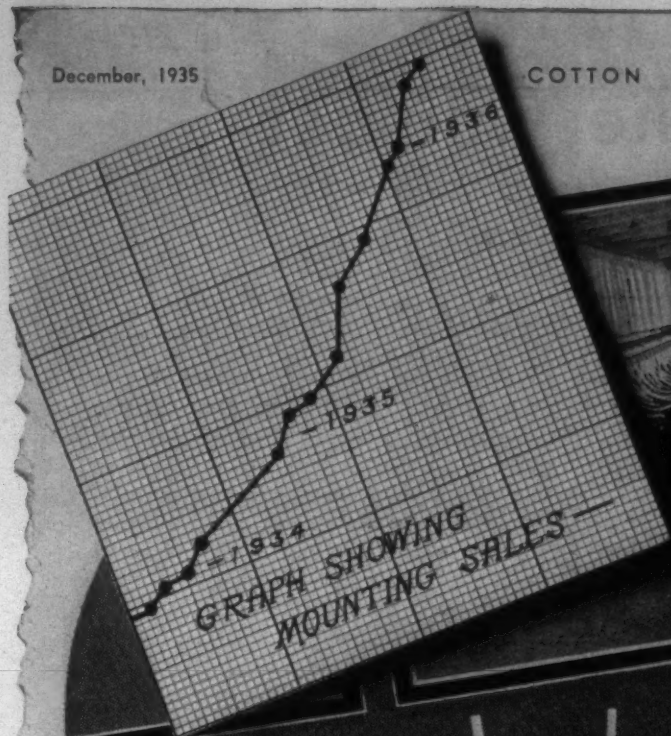
against the steel roll under good pressure. This produces a piece of goods of good weight and a mellow but semi-firm hand.

In finishing chambrays, soft and mellow with no weight gains, the goods are frequently taken directly from the looms to the calender and hot calendered with the face of the goods against the steel roll under high pressure. On indigo chambrays, particularly, this gives a soft velvety hand of exceptional lustre and brilliance and is usually used on shirting chambrays of the better grades.

Where cheaper chambrays are being produced such as are used in cheap work shirts, export chambrays and cheap gingham, where a good weight gain and a thick hand are desired, a finish is prepared consisting of white dextrine, corn or potato, soluble oil and a small percentage of soluble carnauba, Japan or paraffine wax. This finish is brought to the boil and boiled fifteen minutes, then allowed to cool down to 180 degrees F. before being used. Where direct or other than fast colors, should be used at 130 to 150 F. to prevent bleeding. The goods are run under the immersion roll, through the squeeze rolls under good pressure, over the dry cans and tented or adjusted to with between the squeeze rolls and the dry cans. They are then taken to the calender and hot calendered with the face of the goods to the steel roll. The addition of soluble wax to the finish produces a high lustre that kills the saddening effect of the dextrine on the shade of the goods.

On export chambrays usually made with direct colors, where extra weight gains must be obtained and a firm full hand is required, the same formula may be used as is used in stiff finishing denims, with the addition of soluble wax to the formula, the goods, however, being hot calendered under good pressure with the face of the goods to the steel roll. On very cheap export chambrays and gingham, china clay or talc is often used in addition to white dextrine, soluble oil and soluble wax together with a vegetable gum binder or wax binder to prevent dusting of the finished goods. These goods are not run under the immersion roll but are fed directly between the squeeze rolls, face up, the finish being picked up by the brass roll and applied only to the back of the goods. This gives a face free of filler and has little effect on the lustre or shade of the face of the goods.

Oils used in these finishes should be ones free of odor or any tendency toward rancidity as large amounts are required for the softer finishes and if oils are inclined to become rancid the finished goods on being stored will develop sour and disagreeable odors. Soluble and sulphonated olive oils, soluble olive mineral oil, and soluble mineral oil possess excellent softening properties, with practically no tendency toward rancidity. Soluble and sulphonated tallows also give excellent results in many of these finishes, especially where a leathery hand is required. Care should be taken in purchasing olive oil products to see that these are made from pure olive oils, not compounds. Olive oil adulterated with other vegetable or animal oils should be avoided.



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SLURBER

Standard Long Draft Roving System for C

Twenty-Six Thousand Spindles in suc
in this country. ● Feeding more th
million Spinning Spindles.

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today will PAY for its

WHITIN MAC
CHARLOTTE, N. C. WHITINSVILLE

THIS MONTH

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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29	30	31

MONDAY
16
MARCH
1936

NEXT MONTH

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30

Bill -
Better look this up
Whitin claims it is
selling itself - so it
must be good!
If it will cut our
mfg. costs we need it
SAB Dgt

Monday, March 16

Setting The Comber

By W. O. Rivenbark

Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

IN a previous article I discussed the purposes of the comber. In this article I will take up the settings for the Nasmith type of comber and later I will take up settings for the Whitin D2 Comber.

INDEX FOR SETTINGS

The index is divided into 8 parts and there are 5 points to each part and 5×8 is 40.

Each point has its place in the timing of the comber. Index 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ is for the timing of the steel roll for the comber to detach. The instruction book from the builders say to let it detach on one point, but I use my own judgment in setting this part. I find it is best. Sometimes I govern my percentage here so I do not have to move the cushion plate, but I do not advise any one to try to govern the percentage here unless they have years of experience on the comber.

SEGMENT SETTING

Index $2\frac{1}{2}$ is for setting the segment to the steel rollers. In setting this, be sure to have the pointer that fastens on the bearing pointing to this number. Have it set so that it is in the center of the shaft. Then proceed to set all segments the same with the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gauge. This gauge is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The segment, by all means, should be the same here as where the tuft is thrown up

by the segment, for the piecing. If any are off, you will not get the same piecing for all ends. If any of these are off, some of them will be thin. They may not look thin to you unless you know combing well, but they will be thin at this setting point unless you have them all the same. Otherwise some of the half-laps will be off for both are on the same frame and as the comber moves forward at the last two rows of needles so as to give a soft combing to the cotton, it will not receive it and the cotton will be handled harshly if it is timed to be too early or too late. Then the top comb will not do the work that it is supposed to do at this point.

When the cushion plate comes forward, just before it reaches its final point, the segment throws up the tuft of cotton that has been combed by the half-lap for the piecing. Then the leather detaching roller begins to roll on the ends of the cotton. If it is late it will cause the ends of the staple to hit on the rollers and this will in turn, curl the stock. Be careful to check this point for if the timing is too early it will throw the tuft up for piecing sooner than due to comb up. I have seen curled ends made at this point.

GAUGING HALF-LAY CUSHION PLATE

Index 33 is the point to gauge the half-lap. This is the highest point on the half-lap. If the half-lap has

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO

been built correctly, setting on Index 33 will throw the half-lap in the center of the needles. However, I have gauged half-laps that were not built correctly and the highest point was not in the center.

I have known comber fixers to put on half-laps without gauging them, but I think this shows poor knowledge on their part. All half-laps should be gauged, regardless of who builds them. If they are not gauged right, it will not do the work it is supposed to do. If it is too far away it will not comb the short staple out as it should. When the top comb does its work right, it combs back some of the short table. Then the half lap comes over and takes it out all that is not held by the nippers. If the setting is too far off, this will not be done correctly and if the setting is too close, it will comb out some of the long staple where the nipper fails to hold it tightly.

The correct setting for this point is .025 for the half-lap. Some men use a ribbon gauge, but I do not like it. It is too narrow and will not cover the amount of space taken by the needles. I use a card gauge because it is wide enough not to tilt and you have so many more needles to work with that you get a more correct setting.

Reorganization Plans of Consolidated Textile

At the Consolidated Textile Corporation hearing in New York before Federal Judge Goddard, Isidor Kresel, attorney for the firm, related that the planning of corporate reorganization is proceeding without mishap. A reorganization plan is counted on being ready for court consideration in another week or ten days, he stated.

Discussion revolved around the proper means to follow to hold the corporation franchise taken out under the laws of the State of Delaware. A sum of \$18,000 is due the State in taxes on April 1st. Up to \$4,000 is reported available out of ready funds which the company holds. The court empowered Mr. Kresel to negotiate with Delaware authorities to learn whether it will grant postponement of the payment until the concern's finances are benefited by an RFC loan at present in negotiation. It was felt that within a month the Federal agency loan may be approved to apply to the continued conduct of the corporation.

It was pointed out that it is desirable to keep the company's corporate charter because of the confusing complications that might follow. These were stated to involve stock exchange listing, negotiations as a living corporation before the RFC and the relations of bondholders and stockholders in legal developments affecting their proper interests. The court felt that the company's real estate interests justified approval of a non-forfeiture of its franchise in Delaware.

Another hearing is scheduled to take place on April 9th at 4 p. m.

Causey Named Trustee of High Point Yarn Co.

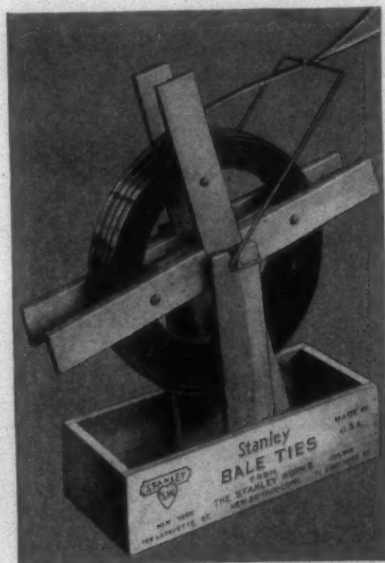
The creditors of the bankrupt High Point Yarn Mill have selected C. W. Causey, former manager of the Pomona Mills, as trustee to operate the yarn plant.

RUST RESISTING FINISH

The fine, japanned finish on Stanley Bale Ties is smooth, durable and practically impervious to rust.

The superior handling qualities of these ties is obvious. In addition to this smooth, clean finish Stanley Bale Ties offer the advantages of ROUND SAFETY ENDS and ROUND SAFETY EDGES which eliminate the possibility of dangerous cuts and scratches to hands and arms.

Other superior features of the Stanley Bale Tie System..



"Coiled Double"
— saves time and labor

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sealed joints that
lie perfectly flat

The Stanley Sealer
which exerts super-
pressure

Stanley Round End
Cutter—for round
safety ends

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STANLEY BALE TIE SYSTEM
TIES - - - SEALS - - - SEALERS

Personal News

R. M. Moore will be manager of the newly organized Lorain Hosiery Mills, of Sweetwater, Tenn.

C. A. Butterworth, formerly superintendent of the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., has purchased a building at Summit, Miss., and ordered equipment to establish a plant to manufacture knit and woven specialties.

Alester G. Furman, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., has been elected a director of the Southern Bleachery and Print Works, at Taylors, to succeed the late James F. Gallivan.

Henry B. Thompson has resigned as vice-president of the United States Finishing Company.

B. J. Whatley, overseer of the card room at Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga., for the past year and a half, has resigned to accept a position with the W. R. Grace Company at its Lima, Peru, mill. He expects to leave Macon during the coming week to assume his new duties.

B. W. Bingham, overseer of carding at the Brookmire Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., was elected chairman of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Textile Association at the organization meeting last week and R. T. McWade, superintendent of the same mill, was elected temporary vice-chairman.

Anderson Retires As Bibb President

W. D. Anderson this week retired as president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, with headquarters in Macon, Ga., but will continue as chairman of the board of directors.

W. D. Anderson, Jr., who has been vice-president in charge of sales, becomes president to succeed his father. He is 36 years of age, a graduate of the University of



W. D. Anderson

Georgia and has been active with the company since 1921.

James H. Porter, who has been executive vice-president, has become vice-chairman of the board.

P. E. Findlay, member of the sales organization for 31 years and sales manager for a long period, is a new vice-

president of the company, and Charles C. Hertwig, who has been assistant secretary and treasurer, was elected treasurer. A. A. Drake, who has been secretary and treasurer for some years, has been made vice-president and secretary.

H. J. Bivens was promoted from office manager to assistant treasurer, and O. S. Neylans, auditor and credit manager, was made assistant secretary.

In announcing the several changes Mr. Anderson stated that the company was "following the trend of the times, that is, in giving way to younger men with modern ideas who have been trained so that they can carry on."

In making the changes Mr. Anderson stressed the fact that he and Mr. Porter would be active advisers to the new heads of the business. Mr. Anderson, a recent president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, has been long recognized as one of the most forceful textile leaders in the country and a manufacturer of unusual ability.

35 Years in Power Transmission Field

N. W. Pyle, of Charlotte, recently completed a record of 35 years' service in the power transmission field. He has been associated with the D. P. Brown Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of "Teon" leather belting, for many years, now being Southern manager for that company.



N. W. Pyle

Prior to that connection, Mr. Pyle served with several of the leading manufacturers of belting and is regarded as an authority in the power transmission field. For some years past he has done a great deal of work in the textile field and has built up a wide acquaintance among Southern mill men. His genial personality and wide experience has been important factors in the making of so large a number of friends in

the Southern industry.

Schedule of Textile Meetings

Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division, Southern Textile Association, King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., April 11.

South Carolina Spinners Division, Southern Textile Association, Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., April 18th.

Knitting Arts Exhibition, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, April 20th-24th.

American Cotton Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., April 30th-May 1st-2nd.

Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, annual convention, General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga., May 21st-22nd.

The chairmen of several Divisions of the Association are now making plans for their spring meetings. Definite dates for these meetings are announced within a short time.

TO REDUCE POWER AND MAINTENANCE COSTS ... USE GULF LUBRICANTS



Oxidation of lubricants and friction drag can be minimized by the proper use of the *right* Gulf lubricant

HERE is the reason why scores of textile plants are reporting reduced power consumption with Gulf oils in service for spindle lubrication:

By the use of the most advanced refining process for the purification of lubricants, Gulf has perfected a line of spindle oils which not only reduce friction to a minimum but which *do not oxidize to any appreciable degree in service.*

This means that power consumption for all spindle operations is held at a fixed level, and that gumming of the lubricant and

friction drag in spindles is eliminated with ultimate savings in maintenance costs.

For textile mill power plants, as well as for spindles, Gulf supplies a complete line of quality oils and greases especially manufactured to insure the operation of prime movers with lowest possible maintenance expense.

A thoroughly experienced Gulf lubrication engineer is at your service. He will be glad to discuss with you possible means of improving the lubrication and operation of your equipment.



GULF REFINING COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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LUBRICATION**

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New Orleans • Houston • Pittsburgh • Louisville • Toledo

Makers of That Good Gulf Gasoline and Gulfube Motor Oil

Cannon Mills Show Good Profit

Substantial increase in both sales and net income is reported for 1935 by the Cannon Mills Company and subsidiary. Net for the year is \$3,271,588 after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, equivalent to \$3.31 per share on 987,800 shares of no-par capital stock, excluding 12,200 shares held in the treasury. This compares with net income of \$2,570,382 or \$2.60 per share in 1934.

Net sales aggregated \$30,495,252 for 1935 compared with \$24,191,996 in the preceding year.

The Cannon Mills Company financial statement gives effect, as of Dec. 31, 1935, to appropriate adjustments in the company's accounts resulting from the invalidation on Jan. 6, 1936, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. As a result, the latest balance sheet shows a substantial increase in accounts payable to \$2,289,884, as against \$869,004 at the close of 1934, due to the inclusion of amounts refundable to customers and others, as a result of the invalidation of the act.

The increase in current liabilities is offset by an increase in the quick assets, the latter totaling \$25,864,106 against quick liabilities of \$4,583,499. Cash and marketable indebtedness, reflecting a strong financial position. Marketable securities of \$5,070,290 are shown at the lower of cost or market. Cash totaled \$1,633,599.

Despite the higher volume of business transacted by the company during the past year, inventories, at the lower of cost or market, were only slightly higher at \$13,698,806.

The company shows a reduction in notes payable from \$625,000 to \$500,000.

Earned surplus totaled \$11,556,304 at the end of the year against \$10,326,411 at the beginning of 1935. Surplus charges included dividend of \$1,975,557 and \$66,138 representing adjustment of marketable and other securities, as of Dec. 31, 1935.

The consolidated income account of the Cannon Mills Company and subsidiary, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, compares as follows:

Year ended Dec. 31:	1935	1934
Net sales	\$30,495,252	\$24,191,996
Cost of sales	23,656,307	18,892,639
Gross profit	\$ 6,838,945	\$ 5,299,357
Inc. from commis.	724,775	716,068
Gross profit	\$ 7,563,720	\$ 6,015,425
Expenses	2,221,884	1,944,016
Oper. profit	\$ 5,341,836	\$ 4,071,409
Depreciation	802,318	776,647
Net oper. profit	\$ 4,539,518	\$ 3,294,762
Other income	379,561	475,259
Gross income	\$ 4,919,079	\$ 3,770,021
Income charges, inc. taxes.....	1,647,491	1,199,639
Net profit	\$ 3,271,588	\$ 2,570,382
Earned per common share.....	\$ 3.31	\$ 2.60
No. of shares	987,800	987,800

Tennessee Division S. T. A. Organized

With 60 superintendents and overseers present, a meeting to organize a Tennessee Division of the Southern Textile Association was held at the Y. M. C. A. in Knoxville on last Saturday evening. B. W. Bingham, overseer carding at Brookside Mills, Knoxville, was in charge and presided.

The meeting voted to elect a permanent chairman, a temporary vice-chairman and a temporary executive committee of five members to serve until the first regular meeting of the group, which is planned for Knoxville on May 16th.

The following were elected to serve: B. W. Bingham, overseer carding, Brookside Mills, permanent chairman; R. T. McWade, superintendent, Brookside Mills, temporary vice-chairman; G. R. Goodwin, overseer spinning, Brookside Mills, secretary; and Y. Yeynar, superintendent weaving, and Geo. D. Simpkins, superintendent carding and spinning, Cherokee Mills, Knoxville; A. E. Warren, superintendent, and A. E. Smith, overseer dyeing, Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, and Jack Parkinson, superintendent carding, Standard Mills, Knoxville, as temporary executive committeemen.

Of those present, 44 enrolled as members of the Association and there were indications that a very good membership can be drawn from the mills in Tennessee. The new Division will carry out its work along lines similar to that done by the other members of the Executive Committee.

The group was welcomed to Knoxville by the manager of the Chamber of Commerce. Brief talks were made by Superintendent R. T. McWade, of Brookside Mills, and by Superintendent A. E. Warren, of Appalachian Mills.

More Questions for South Carolina Spinners Meetings

Chairman Joe C. Cobb, of the South Carolina Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, which is to meet at Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Saturday, April 18th, advises that the following questions, in addition to those already announced for the program:

1. Is it necessary to have as much taper to a filling quill as most mills use?
2. Where the filling quill has ridges, will about three grooves at small end of quill tend for less sloughing off?
3. If your frames are band drive, do you have any system for keeping slack bands off?
4. Have you any system to show whether bad running work is caused by a few ends constantly coming down on each frame and that the other ends are running well?
5. Where you have gone to intermediate or much heavier roving, thereby lengthening the draft, have you added any weight to the top rolls? How much weight are you now running on your top rolls, and how do you figure or determine that weight?
6. How do you make spinning bands?



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TRADE MARK
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"Once upon a time" when men first started to build machines they found that leather—good leather—was the only material with the strength, resiliency and durability necessary to drive them.

Today, with all the changes in design and methods, quality leather belting is still recognized as the most efficient medium for many important drives.

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The "COCHECO Book on Belts" tells why COCHECO Belting deserves its reputation for quality. Why it is first choice in so many cases where leather belting is used.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Eastern Office: 434 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.
DAVID CLARK *Managing Editor*
D. H. HILL, JR. *Associate Editor*
JUNIOUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Clouds Lift a Bit

THE clouds of unfavorable legislation which have been hanging over the textile industry appear to have lifted a bit.

In the first place, it is now rather generally accepted that there will be no new processing taxes. The Ways and Means Committee of the House has reversed itself on this point, after originally planning to levy new processing taxes. Whispers of the tax continue to be heard in Washington, and there is no guarantee that they will not show up in the long run, but the chances are against the tax.

The announced plans for the "windfall" taxes make it appear that they may not be as harmful as first appeared, even if enacted. Our understanding is that if such a tax is levied, it will affect mills which did not pay their taxes in full, or have not passed along all refunded taxes to customers. There is also a provision to give due credit for floor taxes. The law which levied these taxes provided that they would be refunded when the processing taxes were lifted.

As far as the cotton mills are concerned, it is difficult to see how the "windfall" measure would raise anything like the amount of revenue that the Government seems to be looking for from this source. Most of the 100 million dollars that the taxers are seeking would apparently have to come from other processors, such as millers and meat packers, where products were not sold under tax protective clauses. The proposed bill apparently leaves way for reasonable allowances and deductions in computing the "windfalls." Just how all the adjustments can be

worked out is more than can be seen at present.

The game of "windfall, windfall who's got the windfall," is likely to develop into quite a merry chase to find the "beneficiary" in process tax refunds, who is elected as the villain in the case.

The Supreme Court ruled that all processing taxes were illegally collected. This leaves Congress with the task of not only passing the windfall measure, but also of getting it into such form that it will not conflict with the Supreme Court decision.

Textile trade has been held up by reasons of these tax proposals and the sooner they are settled the better. Definite knowledge that the industry will not be injured on this score will go a long way toward speeding up business.

W. D. Anderson's Retirement

ANNOUNCEMENT of the retirement of Col. W. D. Anderson as active head of Bibb Manufacturing Company comes as one of the most important textile changes the industry has known in some time.

Mr. Anderson's record as a mill executive and as one of the most forceful leaders in the textile industry needs no further comment here. He has for years been recognized as one of the ablest manufacturers in the country.

In electing to allow younger shoulders to responsibilities of the position he has so long filled, Colonel Anderson, we trust, will continue active in helping direct the affairs of the Southern textile industry at a time when the type of leadership and fighting qualities he has supplied are particularly needed.

Fifty Cents To Read Your Name

ONE of our friends calls attention to the following that might be of interest to other readers. He received a card from a clipping bureau which said:

An interesting article concerning you recently appeared in a trade publication. Clipping of this article will be sent you upon receipt of fifty cents.

It seems that his name had recently appeared in our Personal Columns, as well as in other textile publications, and that the clipping bureau is making a practice of offering to send such items back to the persons mentioned at fifty cents per item.

We agree with our friend that the textile publications are sold at a very reasonable price and that a charge of 50 cents from a clipping, already read, runs a trifle on the high side.

Senator Bailey's Reply

SENATOR J. W. BAILEY, of North Carolina, recently received a letter from one of the labor union leaders asking his support for the Ellenbogen bill.

Senator Bailey's reply, which we are sure will find an echo of approval in the textile industry, was as follows:

I do not think the Ellenbogen bill is likely to pass or be presented to the Senate. I believe we all have had enough of unconstitutional measures. There are a good many Congressmen up here now who are talking very strong for the Constitution. So far as I am concerned, I am in favor of keeping the control of domestic matters within our States, and I hope our people will sooner or later realize that Federal control would mean the destruction of representatives in the Legislature who must deal directly with him. Put this control in the Federal Government and we would have thirteen out of every five hundred to give any account of our people.

It is our own belief that as soon as more members of Congress begin to oppose measures that are outside the bounds of the Constitution, the sooner the whole recovery movement will be speeded up.

The Oath He Took

It was in the oath that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take office without taking the oath nor was it my view that I might take the oath in order to get power.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Why Such An Attitude?

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are publishing a statement from Leavelle McCampbell in which he makes an exceedingly strong case to show that instead of the mills owing money to the Government, by reason of the invalidated processing taxes, that the Government actually owes the mills 95 million dollars. We urge a careful reading of the statement.

In ending his remarks, Mr. McCampbell draws the following conclusions, touching upon many points that have long been questions in the minds of the mill men:

It is hard to understand the unfriendly attitude of the members of this Administration toward the cotton textile industry, an industry which has done its level best to co-operate with them, an industry which, throughout the depression, has maintained its employment quota at an amazing peak.

They have meddled with the supply and the price of its raw material; they have disrupted "basis" prices;

they have arbitrarily changed official cotton grades. They have gambled wildly in cotton future markets (present holders of futures by the Producer's Pool are estimated at 789,000 bales) and they have used such tactics to maintain spot cotton prices above future prices and in this way have discouraged forward buying of textiles and have played havoc with orderly and economical distribution.

They have fomented labor trouble where none existed before. They have ordered mills to take back employees who forsook their jobs without rime or reason. They have claimed jurisdiction over machine assignments, a procedure grotesquely unconstitutional.

They have all but destroyed cotton textile export markets; average annual exports for the seven years ending with 1932 were 478,328,000 yards, for 1935 they were 186,565,000 yards; they have declined to grant export subsidies, authorized by the very act under which the aforesaid taxes were levied, that might have preserved these markets. The average American cotton mill employs about 400 people at wages more than double those paid by any other nation exporting textiles; it takes the cotton produced by about 1,000 average farmers and makes about 8,000,000 yards a year. This shrinkage of exports has put 36 mills out of business and some 15,000 people out of jobs, to say nothing of smashing a sure market for 180,000 bales of American cotton. Some day the farmers' real friends at Washington will realize that, in the last analysis, when you injure one cotton mill a thousand farmers must pay the bill; for cotton finds its road to market just one way and that is through the back door of a cotton mill.

They have opened wide the doors of our domestic market to imports of Japanese textiles made at wage levels 85% below those paid in American mills. These imports in 1935 were 36,475,000 yards or more than 27 times the corresponding average of 1,370,000 yards during the seven years ending with 1932. January, 1936, figures are double those of January, 1935, and more than *two hundred times those of January, 1934.* They have defended this unwarranted policy which has cost 1,750 more American jobs with the absurd statement that Japan's ability to compete in this market is based on more modern equipment than is possessed by American mills. Every office boy in the textile business knows that for many years Japan has been the major purchaser of second-hand, obsolete and discarded American machinery and that just one weapon, *cut-throat wages*, has beaten down our ineffective trade barriers.

They have indulged in unfair statements and hypocritical innuendos, designed to fix the odium of child labor upon cotton mills when the authors have known full well that the two hotbeds of child labor are the newspapers and the farms and have not dared to open their mouths against either one of them. The nearest they have come to supporting such statements with concrete evidence has been the reproduction of a pitiful picture of a child over the caption, "Out of the Mills for Good," printed in "The Roosevelt Year," a book by Pare Lorentz and republished in the *New York Herald Tribune*. Upon investigation it developed that this photograph had been taken in 1908, just twenty-five years before the *alleged* event for which it was used to establish credit. As a matter of fact, at the time NRA was organized, you could not find a single child employed by any representative cotton mill nor could you find among the entire 425,000 employees, enough children to get up a good game of drop-the-handkerchief. The industry purged itself of child labor long before anyone dreamed of the NRA.

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Combination Leather Belt

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Production
Costs**

**in the Spinning and
Weave Rooms**

—because it hugs the pulleys, delivers the maximum
in power, and wears longer than regular oak belting.

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VOGEL *Products*

Mill News Items

MEBANE, N. C.—Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., which will deal in textiles, has been incorporated with \$250,000 authorized capital with \$300 stock subscribed by W. S. Coulter, L. C. Allen and Eva Burke Clapp, of Burlington.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—The Kenmore Hosiery Company, a Delaware corporation, with principal office in Virginia at Fredericksburg, with John H. Bauer in charge, has been granted a certificate of authority by the Virginia Corporation Commission to manufacture and deal in hosiery. Maximum capital is \$50,000.

ALTLMAHAW, N. C.—Glen Raven Silk Mills will enter the hosiery business within the next few weeks, company officials announced.

Roger Gant, manager of the plant, stated that an order has been placed for eight full-fashioned hosiery machines to be installed in the building here. The mills manufacture rayon and silk novelties.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Officials of Majestic Silk Mills, Buena Vista, make known that the plant reopened Monday, after a shutdown early in March that threw 300 out of work. The plant had been running full time, with the exception of two departments, when the closing order came.

The factory suffered heavy damage when the North river inundated the industrial section of Buena Vista. Repairs are being rushed for the opening.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The State Supreme Court affirmed a Pickens Circuit Court judgment confirming a sale of stock in the Courtenay Manufacturing Company. Isa-queena Mills unit, to C. F. Thompson by Receiver J. W. Wallace, it was stated here.

The appeal was brought by a number of stockholders on grounds the bid was "grossly inadequate."

Court records set forth 2,280 shares of preferred stock were sold for \$114,000 and 4,970 shares of common stock for \$100 under a court order, and Circuit Judge G. Dewey Oxner, of Greenville, confirmed the sale.

"Upon a consideration of the entire record, we are of the opinion that the discretion of the Circuit Judge was wisely exercised," Associate Justice E. L. Fishbourne wrote the opinion.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Headquarters of the Pelzer Mills, operators of four large plants at Pelzer and one at Tucapau, may be moved from Boston to Greenville some time this year, it is learned here.

Directors of the Pelzer Mills, it was said, will meet the latter part of this month, and are expected to take up the question. Sale of a mill in Maine formerly operated by this group no longer makes it necessary to maintain headquarters in Boston, it was indicated, and Greenville may be considered since it is located about midway between Pelzer and Tucapau.

Mill News Items

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.—Cliffside Mills are renting from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C., one of their Guillet overhauling systems to be used in the lining and leveling of their machinery.

JONESVILLE, S. C.—The Wallace Manufacturing Company are having their spinning rolls equipped with the Guillet Taper Fitted Neck, this work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., of Charlotte, N. C.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The Phenix Mills recently completed a new opening and conveying system for their cotton. This new line will be equipped with the Borne Scrymser Company's improved spraying equipment for conditioning the cotton to effect better running stock through the mill.

SANFORD, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sanford Cotton Mills, the following stockholders were elected: R. P. Dicks, E. M. Underwood, E. T. Ussery, N. R. Bright, W. R. Williams, L. S. Covington and E. C. Green.

The reports of the officers showed that the mill had been operated on full time. Following the stockholders' meeting, the directors re-elected officers as follows: R. P. Dicks, president and treasurer; Warren R. Williams, vice-president; E. M. Underwood, secretary and assistant treasurer.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—John K. Voehringer, president of the Mock-Judson-Voehringer Hosiery Manufacturing Company, announced Friday the Greensboro plant will be expanded by 25 per cent immediately.

About \$200,000 will be invested in additional machinery in an addition to the plant, cost of which was not estimated. Bids will be let for the construction April 14th. About 300 workers will be added to the force of 1,100 now employed. The annual payroll will be increased by approximately a million dollars annually, Mr. Voehringer said.

STAUNTON, VA.—The Staunton Woolen Mills, Inc., have been organized with George Musgrave, of Webster, Mass., as president; William E. Johnson, Staunton real estate man, as vice-president, and Gilpin Willson, Jr., president of the local Chamber of Commerce, as secretary. Announcement was made that Mr. Musgrave will serve as superintendent and general manager of the plant, and his brother, Ralph Musgrave, will be in charge of the dyeing department. Officials said twenty looms will be placed in operation at the beginning, and production will be stepped up as the occasion demands. A building to house the new mill will be erected by Staunton interests, \$24,000 in bonds being offered locally to finance the project. It is understood the Staunton Woolen Mills will employ between fifty and eighty-five operatives at the start.

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Textile Fraternity Meeting in Charlotte

WITH delegates from New England to Texas, Phi Psi, National textile fraternity, held its annual convention in Charlotte on March 27th and 28th. The attendance was unusually large and the meeting a very successful one.

New officers of the fraternity were elected as follows:

Harold Cochrane, Fitchburg, Mass., president; Kempton Hayne, Atlanta, vice-president; John E. Fite, Philadelphia, re-elected treasurer; Ted Thomas, Bennington, Vt., secretary.

The convention came to a close with a dinner at the Charlotte Hotel on Saturday night. Arthur R. Thompson, of Charlotte, a former president of the organization and chairman in charge of the convention committee, acted as toastmaster. Tom Church, Charlotte, supervised the distribution of a large number of prizes.

Feature speakers of the evening were Dean Thomas Nelson, of the N. C. State Textile School; Carl R. Harris, manufacturing engineer of the Erwin Mills, Durham, and F. Gordon Cobb, executive vice-president of Pomona Manufacturing Company, Greensboro.

In his remarks, Dean Nelson stressed the fact that the textile mills have made excellent progress in responding to increased demands upon their skill and creative ability. In order to meet this condition, the mills have found it necessary to maintain their mills at higher efficiency and to man them with increasingly competent men.

Modern conditions have made it necessary that textile graduates not only be better trained technically, but also that they have the necessary understanding to cope with present social forces. The schools and the fraternity are both factors in increasing the value of the men to the industry, he stated.

Mr. Harris traced the history of the professional college fraternities, and touched upon general conditions in the textile field today. He showed that after early struggles for existence, the fraternities have become established upon a firm basis and that they are rendering useful service in their field. There are now about 200 of these organizations functioning upon a national scale.



The new and old officers of Phi Psi National Textile Fraternity, are shown above. Sitting, left to right, they are: Kempton Haynes, formerly of Charlotte and now of Atlanta, new vice-president; John H. Grady, of Boston, retiring president; and John E. Fite, of Philadelphia, treasurer, re-elected. Standing, left to right, are: Ted Thomas, of Bennington, Vt., new secretary; and Harold Cochrane, of Fitchburg, Mass., newly elected president.

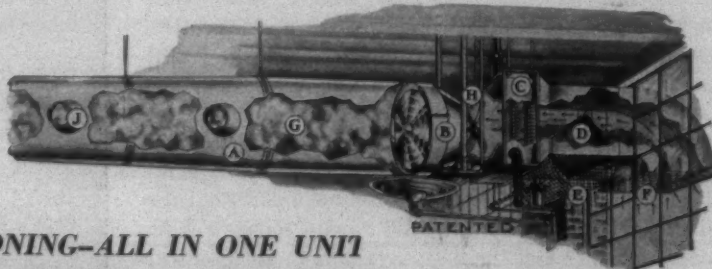
In commenting upon manufacturing conditions Mr. Harris stated that while mills have made a great deal of technical progress in recent years, the improvement has not yet put them on a basis where the industry is generally profitable. He cited the fact that more mills were abandoned than in any year in the history of the industry.

Speaking on the subject, "Do Not Let Your Temper Cost You Your Friends or Your Money," Mr. Cobb stressed the fact that more men lose their jobs because they first lose their tempers than for any other reason. He also emphasized the fact that "it is a strange freak of nature that men, in their most critical moments, seldom use their own best judgment." He placed whiskey and women as the next reasons why men lose their jobs.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT FOR
HUMIDIFYING--HEATING--
VENTILATING--AIR CONDITIONING--ALL IN ONE UNIT

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703 Embree Crescent,
Westfield, N. J.

D. D. Smith,
814 West South St.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Retiring President John H. Grady, of Boston, presented Mr. Thompson with a gold key, in appreciation for his services in connection with the convention here. He was in turn given a watch by Treasurer J. L. Fite, of Philadelphia.

Phi Psi is the largest textile fraternity. Its convention was attended by some 200 men from all points in the South and New England.

Ed Hadley is president of the Charlotte Alumni Chapter of the fraternity, which group played host to the national convention.

Local men who served as chairmen of special committees in entertaining the national gathering included the following: T. W. Church, of Highland Park Mills, finance; J. V. Killieffer, with due Pont, entertainment; F. W. Warrington, W. A. Kennedy Company, publicity; and P. H. Delplain, Rohm & Haas; and W. A. Kennedy, textile machinery, joint chairman on favors and prizes.

OBITUARY

R. B. DAVENPORT

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Funeral services for R. B. Davenport, 78, were held here.

Mr. Davenport was founder and president of Davenport Hosiery Mill and for many years leading wholesale dry goods merchant in this city. He died at his home Saturday night. All departments of Davenport Mills were closed in tribute to Mr. Davenport.

Coming here from Valley Head, Ala., Mr. Davenport was for 57 years a resident of this city. One of his first jobs was with a grocery store but it was not long, however, until he went into business for himself, establishing the enterprise which led to the formation of Davenport Bros. dry goods concern. He retired from active business in 1919.

J. S. MOORE

Columbia, S. C.—James Sumter Moore, 68, former paymaster of Clifton Mills, secretary of one of the Smith-Whaley plants at Columbia before that group was purchased by the Pacific Mills, and later a Columbia cotton merchant, died recently at his home.

W. L. STEELE

Rockingham, N. C.—The funeral services for William Little Steele, Sr., 71, former clothing merchant, of Leak & Steele, and later manager of Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, and also manager of the company store of Steele's Mill, were held here.

FRANK LEAK

Greensboro, N. C.—Frank Leak, 58, died recently at his home, 909 N. Elm street. He had been in failing health for some time.

Mr. Leak, a native of Kernersville, came here 29 years ago to join the Cone Export & Commission Co., and at the time of his retirement, two years ago, he was assistant secretary of that concern. His widow, two daughters, one brother and six sisters survive.

M. L. PICKLESIMER

Anderson, S. C.—Martin L. Picklesimer, 57, died at his home here following an illness of one week.

Mr. Picklesimer was a native of North Carolina, and

moved from Gastonia to Anderson seven years ago. He was engaged in textile work before ill health forced his retirement ten years ago, being an overseer of weaving for many years.

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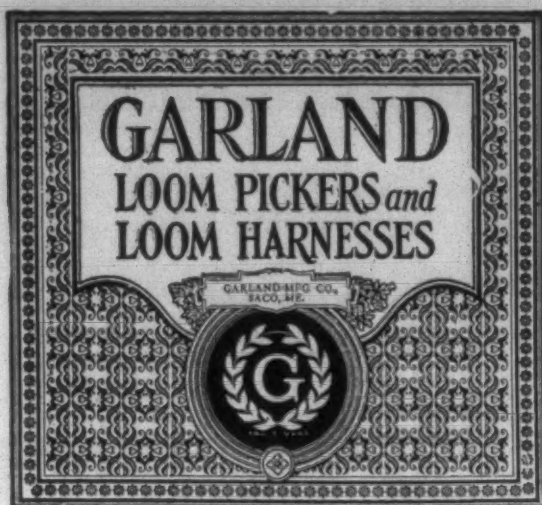
That beauty yields many intangible returns to all who come in contact with it is an indisputable fact.

That it easily can be made to yield returns in *hard cash* is a fact which many people do not realize.

In a series of advertisements THE HOWARD-HICKORY NURSERY will bring to the attention of Textile Property Owners some very definite reasons why cash returns are to be had from beauty—the beauty of attractively landscaped Mill Properties.

The Howard-Hickory Nursery Hickory, N. C.

Expert Landscape Service at Reasonable Cost



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175,000 plants of over 300 varieties in our nursery offer a wide selection.

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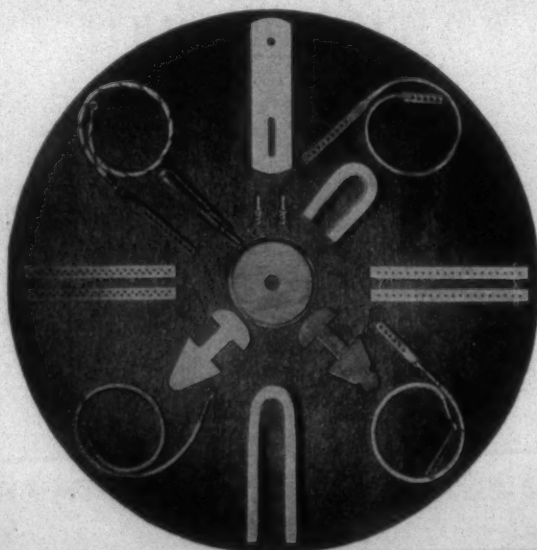
Do Not Wait

Plant This Spring

The Howard-Hickory Nursery

Hickory, N. C.

RiceDobby Chain Company



Millbury, Massachusetts

Says U. S. Owes Mills \$95,000,000

COTTON processors have passed on to their customers over three-fourths of the benefit of the impounded and unpaid AAA taxes which the Supreme Court unanimously decided belonged to the mills, Leavelle McCampbell, cotton textile merchant and manufacturer, informed United States Senator George W. Norris in a letter, the text of which he made public in New York.

Mr. McCampbell gives figures to show that \$19,976,172 is all that remains with these processors, instead of \$97,000,000 as estimated by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. He adds others to prove that the industry has absorbed the major part of \$182,913,000 in processing tax already paid, no part of which has been refunded by the Government. Therefore, he says, instead of receiving "an outright gift of public money," as Secretary Wallace said, the processors are still heavy losers.

HIGHER COSTS CITED

He brings out that Secretary Wallace took no account of the fact that much of the increase in cotton textile prices, which he ascribed to processors having passed the tax along, was really attributable to higher costs maintained during the NRA period and continued since invalidation of NRA.

Mr. McCampbell addresses Senator Norris because the Senator had asked Secretary Wallace for information on the return of the taxes, and had received a lengthy response dated February 19th, much of it consisting of a report compiled by L. H. Bean, economic adviser of the AAA, which was printed as a Senate record.

"On the basis of late and corrected figures," Mr. McCampbell wrote to the Senator, "it is obvious that you have been misinformed by the Secretary of Agriculture concerning processing taxes, so far as the cotton textile industry for which I speak, is concerned. Both the letter of Mr. Wallace and the report of Mr. Bean are replete with loose accusations and misleading statements about this industry. Simple justice requires correction. Good sportsmanship requires complete retraction."

With his letter, Mr. McCampbell inclosed an analysis of the processing tax situation, which concludes with a general indictment of the treatment accorded the cotton textile industry by this Administration.

According to Mr. McCampbell, the Wallace-Bean figure of \$97,000,000 for impounded and unpaid cotton processing taxes should be reduced at the outset to \$80,321,310. He sets the total tax at \$272,000,000 on a basis of \$20,076 a bale on 13,548,500 bales, total American consumption of cotton while the tax was in effect. From this he subtracts \$182,913,000 as already paid, 1 per cent as uncollectable, and \$6,045,690 which would not have been collected in any event because of tax exemptions on certain bag goods, on exports, sales for charitable purposes, etc.

He points out that the processors have delivered to their customers tax-free, those goods which were on hand

or in process when the tax was invalidated; the abated taxes on these amounted to \$19,826,495. Further, he explains that last July, when it appeared likely that the AAA would be ruled unconstitutional, the processors protected their customers by inserting in sales contracts clauses providing for refunds in event of a decision against the tax. Under these, he says, \$37,359,075 has been paid. Subtracting from the remainder the costs of making adjustments and of litigation, he arrives at \$19,976,072 as all the cotton processors actually got back and now retain.

U. S. FIGURES CITED

He takes issue, also, with the Wallace-Bean assertion that the taxes ordered returned amounted to more than the "prosperity" net earnings of the industry. As pertinent to the relation between profits and the processing tax, he cites a fiscal report just issued by the Federal Trade Commission on 582 cotton textile companies, covering the first six months of last year. Of these, 415 were classified as processors, therefore subject to tax, and they had a "net textile loss after interest" of \$16,560,643. On the other hand, the 167 companies which were not listed as processors and therefore not subject to the tax showed a net profit of \$468,137.

Mr. McCampbell also shows that the actual manufacturing margin, i.e., the difference between what cotton plus waste cost and the average price of staple cotton goods minus AAA taxes and NRA added costs, reached the low net point for all time in 1935. Normally this margin was 10.98 cents per pound. In 1934 it was 7.26 cents, and last year it had fallen to 6.78 cents which was less than the processors had ever had before. This conclusion is based on figures of Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Mr. McCampbell says that it is proof positive that the processors absorbed the greater part of the tax.

During the entire processing tax period the "actual margin after processing tax and after the added costs of the NRA" as determined by Garside was 7.38 cents per pound. During the depression period from 1930 to July 1, 1933, the corresponding actual margin was 9.16 cents per pound. The difference between these two figures represents the lowest possible estimate of the portion of the tax absorbed by the processors and amount to 1.78 cents per pound, \$8.51 a bale or a total of \$115,293,480. This comparison, based on the worst three and a half years the industry had ever previously known, not only washes out the restoration completely but leaves the Government in debt to the industry some \$95,000,000.

Every possible attempt was made, Mr. McCampbell says, to pass on the tax, but the millmen found that their customers simply would not take the goods at prices so far above current cotton quotations.

Plan To Sell Mill

Gulfport, Miss.—Following the Chancery Court's approval of the uncontested petition of John Bright Lord, New York, a foreclosure sale to satisfy a mortgage of \$306,780 against the Walcott & Campbell Spinning Mill will be held by Eustis McManus, court clerk, whose report must be made by May 2nd. Although not officially confirmed, a current report is to the effect that the cotton mill will be converted into a silk mill.

Are Your Processing METHODS Obsolete?



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Eternal vigilance is the price of textile processing efficiency. A constant guard against obsolescence must be maintained; not only obsolescence in equipment, but also obsolescence in METHODS and MATERIALS. For chemical research is now so prolific that the best of yesterday is probably not the best of today.

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This service is rendered free of charge by a staff of specially trained chemists, assisted by a complete, modern laboratory and a company experience of 121 years. Let it help you to check on the efficiency of routine methods as well as new processing problems.



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Contracts Awarded

Raleigh, N. C.—The State Division of Purchase and Contract awarded contracts to the following hosiery mills for furnishing socks and stockings for State institutions: Glenwood Knitting Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., and Varina Knitting Mills, Varina, N. C.

Durham Hosiery Sues For Entire Tax Amount

Greensboro, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills of Durham has filed suit in Federal District Court here against Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Robertson, for refund of \$205,598.85 of cotton processing taxes paid through his office to the Government, during the period of August 1, 1933, to March 1, 1935.

The Durham company filed a claim for return of \$186,467.03 in cotton processing taxes and for floor stock tax, making a combined total of \$205,598.85, but the claim was disallowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, it was stated in the complaint.

Yarn Compensator For Feeding Rubber

A new yarn compensator for feeding rubber, applicable to any type of textile machine handling rubber, either bare or covered, from cones, skeins or bobbins, has been introduced by the Hemphill Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

Described as a "Magic Hand," the compensator consists of a small mo-

tor, an enclosed mercury switch and a yarn take-up in one unit.

The device "feels" variations in feeding tensions, the manufacturer states, and starts or stops the motor to compensate the changes. When yarn sticks in coming off the container the take-up is automatically lifted; this operates the enclosed mercury switch, the motor starts and

exerts a pulling power on the yarn which varies with the resistance offered by the yarn. When yarn feeds freely the take-up drops, shutting off the motor and making over-feeding impossible, it is stated.

The new compensator will be shown in operation at the Knitting Arts Exhibition in Philadelphia next month.

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Loans and authorizations to the furniture industry were made to 66 firms for a total of \$3,625,100. Boot and shoe industry, to 17 firms for a total of \$1,319,500. Department stores, to 13 firms, for a total of \$2,378,000.

23,337,070 Cotton

Spindles Active

Washington.—The Bureau of the Census made known that, according to preliminary figures, 28,864,406 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Feb. 29, 1936, of which 23,337,070 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 23,323,958 for January, and 24,916,758 for February, 1935.

The hours of employment and of productive machinery are affected generally by organized short time. However, in order that the statistics may be comparable with those for earlier months and years, the same method of computing the percentage of activity has been used. Computed on this basis, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during February, 1936, at 105.2 per cent capacity. This percentage compares with 111.9 for January, 103.8 for December, 101.1 for November, 103.8 for October, 93.9 for September, and 100.0 for February, 1935. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 233.

Viscose fluid in tanks is believed entirely ruined. The plant, located on the lowlands, on the right bank of the river, is covered several feet deep with water.

The engineering department has started cleaning off 3 inches of mud from machines and 6 inches on the floors.

RFC Textile Loans

Total \$21,567,933

Washington.—Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans authorized and commitments outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1935, under Section 5 of the RFC Act, as they relate to the textile industry totaled \$21,567,933, according to the quarterly report of the corporation filed with the Congress. The value of loans include all made to the industry since the bill became law.

Of the 204 borrowers engaged in the textile and allied industries the following number of firms were granted loans: Cotton goods, 29 firms, total \$3,899,138.34; woolen goods, 23 firms, total \$3,588,000; silk and rayon goods, 13 firms, total, \$2,555,000; knit goods and hosiery, 37 firms, total, \$2,423,000; dyeing and finishing, 13 firms, total \$6,240,300; men's clothing and furnishings, 21 firms, total, \$834,000; women's clothing and furnishings, 22 firms, total, \$216,000; upholstering material and draperies, eight firms, total, \$200,500; all others within the above classification, 38 firms, total, \$1,611,950.

Cotton Textiles To Be Bought for WPA

Washington. — The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department has made known intention to purchase 8,400,000 yards of cotton textiles for account of the Works Progress Administration, to be delivered to emergency relief rooms throughout the United States. On this additional lot, bids will be opened April 2nd, schedules calling for delivery on or before May 10th.

Essential details of the proposed purchases follow:

Invitation No. 83, cotton prints, 73x65, 1,100,000 yards.

Invitation No. 84, cotton prints, 64x56, 450,000 yards.

Invitation No. 85, broadcloth, plain, 101x52, 200,000 yards.

Invitation No. 86, chambray, type A, 36-inch, 355,000 yards; chambray, type A, 28-inch, 570,000 yards.

Invitation No. 87, unbleached muslin, 1,300,000 yards.

Invitation No. 88, bleached muslin, 85x72, 900,000 yards.

Invitation No. 89, nainsook, plain, 90x76, 225,000 yards.

Invitation No. 90, outing flannel, 4.3 oz., 325,000 yards.

Invitation No. 91, birdseye, 450,000 yards.

Invitation No. 92, blue denim, unshrunk, 300,000 yards.

Invitation No. 93, cotton twill, 90x38, 125,000 yards.

Invitation No. 94, sheeting, narrow, 45- or 42-inch, unbleached or bleached, 1,200,000 yards.

Invitation No. 95, huck toweling, 425,000 yards.

Invitation No. 96, terry toweling, 475,000 yards.

Viscose Co. Flood

Damage 2 To 3 Millions

Lewistown, Pa.—The Viscose Co. loss from flood waters is estimated between 2 and 3 million dollars, although officials have not confirmed this. It will be six weeks before any rayon is produced and one year until the plant is restored to normal, it is believed.

Five thousand one hundred and fifty employees escaped with only a few minutes to spare and were marooned in the plant two days and two nights before the flood subsided. No workers were injured or drowned.

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

19 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

NEISLER MILLS Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

66-68 Worth St.

New York

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods markets were slightly improved last week although total sales of gray goods were again less than production. Buyers were showing more interest at the end of the week and the general tone of the market was somewhat better. Pressure against prices continued and there was considerable bidding for goods at prices that averaged from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent under current quotations. Mills, however, in general, declined this business.

Sales of finished goods were larger and retailers and wholesalers in the flooded districts were beginning to replenish stocks that had been ruined by the high waters. It is believed here that much more business of this character will develop soon.

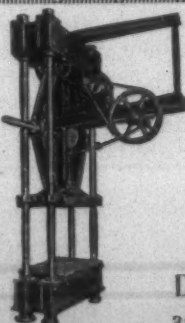
A most encouraging development at the week-end was the better interest in later deliveries, with several fairly good print cloth sales for deliveries running into May reported. Ordinarily this would not excite comment, but it was stressed in some quarters that the concentration on spot goods in the last several weeks has been because of tax fears, and the assumption was that now that the tax idea has been abandoned, buyers feel more free to operate ahead.

Sales of print cloths were about evenly divided among the three more popular standard constructions. These were 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares at 7 7-16c, 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s at 5 15-16c and 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s at 5 7-16c. In each case there were good sales for later deliveries as well as of spots. The 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s were sold in only small amounts at 4 9-16c.

Quick deliveries of 100x60 carded broadcloths were sold at 7/8c. The 112x60s were moved at 8½c. On 80x60s the market was called 6¾c, with 5 13-16c quoted on the 80x56s.

The fine goods markets found continued good inquiry for spot deliveries of various types of cloths, and the sales for the week, while confined to quick shipments, had run into good yardage. Premiums were asked but were not usually paid for some of the combed lawn constructions.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 7/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5 1/2
Gray goods, 38-in., 80x80s	7 9-16
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s	6
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 1/2
Brown sheetings, standard	8 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce	17 1/2
Denims	14
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 1/2
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	8 3/4



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Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

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328 W. Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Most trading in yarns was confined to small orders for prompt delivery buyers were not interested beyond their known needs and very little business for future delivery was placed. The total of new business for the past several weeks has been limited. However, specifications on old orders continued good and shipments have been holding up well.

Market reports show that carded and combed peeler yarn sales will make a somewhat better showing than last month's, but the March business has been handled at slightly lower than the average February transaction, though during the last two weeks there have been no price adjustments of much consequence. As compared with their expectations, however, local yarn suppliers admit that March was a disappointment. After a long period of sustained interest in obtaining prompt deliveries, many yarn users now indicate that there is less need for them to press for shipments. Many of the spinners have, accordingly, accepted this as the signal to reduce their spindle operations, in the hope that prompt action may help them to avoid later curtailment of a widespread and drastic nature.

Small lots of ordinary quality carded yarn continue available at prices lower than shown in the published lists, but there are said to be no steady sellers at the lowest figures. Local interests continue quoting in many cases substantially above the figures carried in the published lists. On the surface, it looks as if a "bottom" has gradually been forming under the yarn list, which should serve as a starting point for the next price rally, but thus far sellers are not anxious to offer predictions.

Selling efforts have been increased during the last week or ten days and in some quarters it is claimed that at least a moderate enlargement will materialize in cotton yarn buying early in April.

In ply combed yarns, production in the last few weeks has been running nominally larger than shipments and from one-third to nearly one-half larger than sales. Single combed yarns are in better balance than this, as between production and the shipments and sales. This is worthy of note, as local yarn houses regard combed yarns as occupying a much stronger position at present than carded weaving and knitting yarns.

Southern Single Skeins		24s	
8s	23 1/2	26s	29 1/2
10s	23 1/2	30s	31 1/2
12s	24	40s	38
14s	24 1/2	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
16s	25 1/2	8s	24 1/2
20s	26 1/2	10s	24 1/2
24s	29	12s	26
26s	31	16s	26 1/2
30s	35 1/2	20s	27
36s	37	Carpet Yarns	
40s	37	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
Southern Single Warps		and 4-ply	
10s	23 1/2	Colored stripe, 8s, 3	
12s	24	and 4-ply	
14s	24 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
16s	25 1/2	and 4-ply	
20s	26	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
24s	29	8s, 1-ply	
26s	31	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
30s	37	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
36s	37	12s, 2-ply	
40s	37	16s, 2-ply	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		30s, 2-ply	
8s	23 1/2	Southern Frame Cones	
10s	24	8s	
12s	24 1/2	10s	
14s	25 1/2	12s	
16s	26	14s	
20s	26 1/2	16s	
24s	28 1/2	18s	
26s	29 1/2	20s	
30s	31 1/2	22s	
36s	34 1/2	24s	
40s	38	26s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		28s	
8s	23 1/2	30s	
10s	24	40s	
12s	24 1/2		
14s	25 1/2		
16s	26		
20s	26 1/2		

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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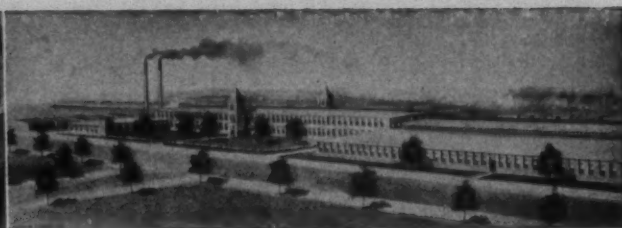
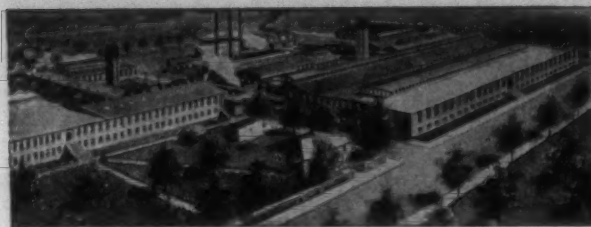
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CAROLINA REFRACTORIES COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

GAFFNEY, S. C.

Here's where Alma Mill has been closed down by a strike, and nothing gained by it, and nothing good ever will be accomplished by such methods.

The big Saxon Mill at Spartanburg has been closed down several months; Molohon Mill at Newberry, and Alma Mill at Gaffney, have both been idle several weeks; Alma is one of the Hamrick group; others of this group are on short time.

The majority of the people at Alma wish to work, as proven by their signatures to a request that the mill resume operations, but were so harassed and intimidated by the opposing minority that when the mill opened the doors last week, such a few responded that no attempt to run was made.

Every person is still a free agent: he can work or not, as he pleases; but if he chooses idleness, he has no right to interfere with those who wish to work, and no right to expect the worker to keep him up.

Gaffney is a nice little town with several cotton mills that have given employment to hundreds for years, at good wages. The majority of the people are honest, hard-working and self-respecting, and we do hope there will be no further trouble here or elsewhere; peace and harmony, or "peas and hominy," are greatly to be desired by all the human race, and are most enjoyed when paid for in loyalty and honest work.

GAFFNEY MFG. CO.

This is the big mill, right in town with the nice office and attractive front yard. It gives employment to two eight-hour shifts, and is largely responsible for the financial success of the business interests of the city.

Some of our best friends have lived here for years—among them being Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Meredith and their lovely, happy family. Mr. Meredith is the genial overseer of the cloth room. The writer has spent some pleasant hours in their hospitable home during the past 20 years.

Superintendent O. A. Sullivan is still a widower, but as this is leap year, most anything can happen. R. W. Carr is assistant superintendent.

J. W. Godfrey, overseer carding, has things in nice shape in his department, and Mr. Kennett, overseer of spinning, keeps things humming, with C. D. McGraw as an able assistant.

J. B. Bolin is overseer spooling and warping, and he truly has a "better half," who has been running warpers 31 years in this mill, and does not look much over 31!

W. C. Chandler, overseer weaving, has a secret compartment in his desk in which he keeps the spondulix to pay for The Textile Bulletin, and has never failed to have it ready when I called on him.

Miss Fannie Shirley, in the weave room, and Mrs. Euzalia Clary, in the spinning room, are among my good friends.

DERRY DAMASK MILL

Dr. W. K. Gunter is president, treasurer and manager, and one of the most interesting conversationalists. It is always a treat to call on him, and this time I was handsomely rewarded by receiving as a present one of the lovely bedspreads manufactured here.

J. R. Mallory is vice-president; C. A. Jeffries, secretary, and J. J. Camp, superintendent.

This is not a large plant, but the product is as perfect in design and quality as one can wish for, and the colors are lovely.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

The people of Williamston Mill village are noted for civic, and, as usual, are now busy making plans for pretty flower yards and good gardens. Some of the finest zinnias, asters, marigolds and larkspur that I have ever seen were in this mill village.

When the mill company had P. C. Story, superintendent at Calhoun Falls, and T. H. Wood, superintendent at Williamston, to change places, it was probably pretty hard on them both; Mr. Story had been "Daddy" and adviser for the people at Calhoun for around 20 years. They would go to him for advice on any and everything, knowing that he had their interest at heart, and would not fail them.

Mr. Wood was also greatly loved and appreciated at Williamston, though he had only been there two or three

years. Mr. Story says he's "getting acclimatized" and here's hoping that Mr. Wood is "ditto."

Did not have much work to do at Williamston, as most of our subscribers there are paid up; but I had the pleasure of renewing W. C. Brewer, carder, and J. M. Payne, weaver, and enjoyed a good dinner with Mr. Story and his pretty daughter, Sybil.

ST. PAULS, N. C.

ST. PAULS COTTON MILL CO.

Was glad to find all three of these mills running, and slowly but surely regaining an established business. These mills have been hard hit, and there are still obstacles to overcome; but continued co-operation and steadfast faith will pull the trick.

The death of the beloved secretary and treasurer, A. R. McEachern, which occurred Feb. 17th, threw a pall of sadness over the entire town.

G. T. Fisher, formerly assistant, is now secretary and treasurer, and W. T. Maddrey is assistant secretary and treasurer. J. M. Butler is president and M. D. Pittman, superintendent.

The shipping clerk looked awfully self-conscious when I walked into the office and I soon found that he and Miss Thelma Hayes had just been hitched double. Here's hoping that neither will ever kick over the traces, nor find a load too heavy to pull, and that they will pull together amicably to the end of Life's road.

Was happy to get our fine bunch of subscribers back in the family, and certainly appreciate the cordial co-operation of Superintendent Pittman and the overseers in this work. The mills run two shifts.

C. W. Pearson, shipping clerk; Ben Edwards, overseer spinning and winding; Hartford Muse, overseer spinning on first shift; M. F. Guy, overseer spinning and winding; A. J. Wright, overseer twisting, winding, warping and spooling in Mill No. 2.

M. C. Hickman, overseer carding, spinning and winding, No. 2; J. E. Jones is overseer weaving. (The weaving is all in No. 2, and they are truly making some beautiful and good quality upholstery.

Ed Sineth is overseer spinning, spooling, winding and twisting on second shift; Warren Robinson, second hand in winding, second shift; Herbert Muse is overseer weaving, second shift.

O. R. Blackwell is second hand in spinning on second shift in No. 3, and D. D. Barber is second hand in spinning on first shift, No. 3. This is the prettiest mill in the group and clean as a pin.

A NEW DYEHOUSE

A new dyehouse, well equipped, started operations Feb. 24th, with J. C. Lindsay, overseer. He is turning out some gorgeous colors and has a reason to be proud of his job.

GOOD NEWS

Saw Dewey Carter, salesman, who was calling on Superintendent Pittman, and was delighted to learn from him that his father, A. B. Carter, is very much improved

in health. He has been ill for sometime with heart trouble. His friends will be pleased to learn of his improved condition.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

Smithfield Manufacturing Company is the name of this mill, now under new management. R. P. Holding is president and D. M. Williams is treasurer. He is the handsome and progressive son of Superintendent J. O. Williams, of Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C., and we are proud to say that being treasurer has not enlarged his hatband, nor made him less friendly and courteous.

We are delighted to see this pretty mill running again after being idle for some time.

J. D. Warren is carder and E. J. Clark, spinner. The product is hosiery and knitting yarns.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

THE TEXTILE TRIBUNE IS TEN YEARS OLD

The Textile Tribune, a weekly publication for mill operatives, has celebrated its tenth birthday, and here are our hearty congratulations.

There is a crying need for just such a publication as this and it should have the support and encouragement it deserves.

Modernizing Mill Buildings

Goldsboro, N. C.—The Borden Manufacturing Company began work on modernization of its two buildings on North William street, installation of some new equipment, and rearrangement. The project will cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

\$800,000 Expansion in Greenville Area

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville County textile plants are nearing the completion of their expansion program started nearly a year ago, which according to figures made public at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, resulted in the expenditure of \$800,000.

Construction of the Palmetto Print Works at Union Bleachery headed the list with an outlay of \$300,000. Four print machines are being installed, and will be completed in two or three weeks, officials said. A slight increase in the number of employees will be made, the exact number not having been determined.

Second on the list in size, according to the Chamber of Commerce figures, was the Dunean expansion program, which called for an outlay of \$200,000. A slasher room was constructed, a new boiler was installed and new looms were added.

Next in size came the Southern Bleachery program, which was placed by trade body officials at \$200,000. A building has been constructed and new machinery will be installed in the early future, although mill officials said they could not say just when this would be. There will be a slight increase in the number of employees.

Addition of 100 looms at Slater mills was responsible for the \$50,000 textile expansion program there, completing the total of \$800,000 for the county.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 23 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1265, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1616 15th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga., A. P. Robert and G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office. Sou. Reps., Ala. and Ga., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; Carolinas and Va., W. T. Smith, P. O. Box 249, Greenville, S. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., 145 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Agent, Ernest F. Culbreath, Ninety-Six, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 814 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Jefferson Apts., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richard Plowden, 421 10th Ave., West, Birmingham, Ala.

BROWN & CO., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CHICAGO MILL & LUMBER CO., 614 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sales Staff, E. J. Mueller, C. P. Semmlow, Executive Offices, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Plants at: Plymouth, N. C.; Helena, Ark.; Greenville, Miss.; Tallulah, La.; Chicago, Ill.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Jr., P. O. Box 127, Charlotte, N. C.; T. LeRoy Smith, Box 654, Tel. 2-3921, Charlotte, N. C. Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Byrd Miller, Grady Gilbert, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; C. Lee Gilbert, 130 High Point Rd., Box 481, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive N.E., Tel. Hem. 7055, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse Co., Atlanta, Ga.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Rep., C. R. Taylor, 1414 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., T. Holt Haywood, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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Explains Dividend Reduction

High Point, N. C.—J. E. Millis, president and treasurer of the Adams-Millis Corporation, issued the following statement in connection with reduction of that firm's quarterly dividend payment:

"The stockholders of the Adams-Millis Corporation, at their annual meeting on March 18th, authorized the expenditure of \$150,000 for modernization of certain knitting machinery. In view of this proposed expenditure and the possibility of necessity for additional improvements and the uncertainty of the general situation, it is felt that the conservative course is to keep dividend payments strictly within current earnings.

"The directors' decision to reduce the common stock dividends was based on the fact that earnings for the first quarter are not expected to cover the 50-cent quarterly rate recently paid.

"The management has hope, however, that earnings will develop satisfactorily during the balance of this year. Should their hope be realized, the stockholders may expect subsequent dividend distribution to be such that their dividend income for the whole of 1936 will compare favorably with recent years."

900,000 Yards of Cotton for WPA Sought By Government

Washington.—The Procurement Division, Treasury Department, made known intentions to purchase an additional 900,000 yards of cotton textiles for account of the Works Progress Administration. According to department officials, these goods are to be shipped to seven destinations in the State of Illinois and by the shortest route from point of origin to final destination.

On this lot bids will be opened March 25th and deliveries shall be made on or before April 15th.

The details follow: Invitation 82, gingham, 32-inch, standard, 100,000 yards. Chambray, Type A, 286,000 yards. Unbleached muslin, 36-inch, 514,000 yards.

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